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ABSTRACT

This report measures the five-year (1995-2000) economic impact of Pellissippi State Technical Community College (PSTCC) on Knox and Blount counties in Tennessee. Results are based on a standard model of economic impact modified for community colleges. The model uses conservative income and employment multipliers to determine PSTCC's economic impact on the following: (1) business volume; (2) local employment; and (3) individual income. The study reveals that over \$124 million in new, non-local, state/federal revenues flowed into the area during 1995-2000 as a result of PSTCC's presence. These external revenues represented 68% of the total college revenues for the period. A total of over \$57 million in local revenues was also received by the college during this period. The combined five-year direct economic impact on the community represents over \$402 million, or an average of \$80 million per year. Of this amount, \$313 million, or over \$62 million per year, is due to the infusion of new external/non-local revenues. According to the report, this impact would likely not have occurred without the presence of Pellissippi State in the area. Another general trend over the five-year period is a decreasing percentage of state/federal revenues and an increasing percentage of local revenues. (Report contains 5 tables and 3 figures.) (NB)



An Analysis Of the College's Economic Impact

1995-2000

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A Major Partner in the Economic Vitality of the Knoxville Metropolitan Area



PELLISSIPPI STATE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE COLLEGE'S ECONOMIC IMPACT

1995 - 2000

February 2001

Dr. Fred Martin



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Note: This report is also available on the College's web site at www.pstcc.cc.tn.us/departments/institutional_research/strategic.htm

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PSTCC 2951319



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The thirteenth annual analysis of the <u>direct</u> economic impact of Pellissippi State Technical Community College (PSTCC) on Knox and Blount counties has recently been completed. It measures the College's five-year (1995-2000) economic impact on the community in terms of (1) business volume, (2) employment and (3) individual income. <u>Not</u> included in the study is the <u>indirect</u> economic impact that results from having a trained and educated work force available to local businesses.

The report is based on a standard model of economic impact modified for community colleges.

The model uses conservative income and employment multipliers to determine economic impact.

The study reveals that over \$124 million in "new", nonlocal, state/federal revenues flowed into the area during 1995-2000 as a result of the College's presence. These external revenues represented 68.4 percent of the total college revenues for the period. A total of over \$57 million in local revenues was also received by the College during this period. The economic impact resulting from college expenditures in the area was as follows:

- a. The local <u>business volume</u> generated by college expenditures during 1995-2000 was <u>\$201.3</u> million, with \$155.0 million being due to non-local revenues. Annual business volume generated ranged from \$37.2 million to \$43.3 million.
- b. Local <u>full-time jobs created</u> during 1995-2000 as a result of the College's presence totaled <u>14,989</u> (in addition to Pellissippi State's own 2,047 full-time jobs). Of this total, 11,367 jobs were the result of non-local revenues. Annual full-time jobs generated ranged from 2,786 to 3,212.



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c. <u>Individual income</u> generated by college expenditures during 1995-2000 totaled \$200.8 million using the more conservative indicator, with \$157.8 million being due to non-local revenues. Annual individual income generated ranged from \$36.7 million to \$43.4 million.

In summary, the combined five-year direct economic impact on the community represents over \$402 million, or an average of \$80.4 million per year. Of this amount, \$312.8 million, or over \$62 million per year, is due to the infusion of "new" external/non-local revenues. This impact would likely not have occurred without the presence of Pellissippi State in the area.

It is significant that for every \$1.00 of local revenues coming to Pellissippi State, there was \$3.49 of local business volume and from \$3.48 to \$3.88 of individual income generated, for a total investment return of \$6.97 to \$7.37 on the local dollar!

Another general trend over the 5 year period is a decreasing percentage of state/federal revenues and increasing percentage of local revenues. The non-local percentage declined from 72% to 67% while the local percentage increased from 28% to 33%, reflecting the state's financial problems and increases in student fees.

The study documents the significant force Pellissippi State has become in the economic vitality of the Knoxville metropolitan area.



INTRODUCTION

Pellissippi State Technical Community College has served the Knoxville metropolitan area since 1974, experiencing significant enrollment growth as indicated in Figure 1. This report is the thirteenth annual analysis of the five-year (1995-2000) economic impact of Pellissippi State on the Knoxville metropolitan area. The primary counties affected are Knox and Blount, with approximately 83 percent of the College's expenditures being made, on the average, in those two counties.

The analysis measures the <u>direct</u>, <u>explicit</u> economic impact of Pellissippi State on the community. It does <u>not</u> include the <u>implicit</u>, intangible economic impact that results from having a trained and educated work force available for local businesses or from expansion/recruitment of industry as a result of the presence of the College. The analysis is based on the Caffrey model of economic impact, originally developed in 1968 through the American Council of Education. The model has been adapted for application to community colleges.¹

The model uses conservative income and employment <u>multipliers</u> to determine Pellissippi State's economic impact on the following:

- Business volume—the total amount of local business volume generated as a result of the College's direct and indirect expenditures.
- 2. <u>Local employment</u>—the total number of full-time jobs generated by the College's direct and indirect expenditures.
- 3. <u>Individual income</u>—the total amount of personal income earned by local households as a result of the College's direct and indirect expenditures.

¹Norval L. Wellsfry, "The Los Rios Community College District: A Major Partner in the Sacramento Area's Economic Vitality," 1988 (unpublished paper).



METHODOLOGY

The model is based on a circular cash flow model as illustrated in Figure 2. The community is treated as a semi-closed economic system, with money entering the system through Pellissippi State from both <u>local</u> and <u>external</u> or "new" sources.

The <u>local</u> sources of revenue include student fees, local grants/contracts, private scholarships, gifts and other miscellaneous local revenue. <u>External</u> or "new" revenues include state appropriations for both operating and capital purposes, federal/state student financial aid revenues, state/federal grants and contracts, etc.

Pellissippi State circulates its revenues through the local economy via expenditures for employee salaries, construction, and local purchases of equipment and supplies. These expenditures are then re-circulated through the economy, increasing in value and having a multiplier or secondary impact as local businesses and households make expenditures and generate jobs.

Economic impact on the community is measured on two levels: (1) in relationship to total expenditures from all revenue sources and (2) in relationship to expenditures from only those external or "new" revenues that would likely not have occurred without Pellissippi State's presence in the economy. The following college revenues and expenditures for the five-year period 1995-2000 were incorporated into a LOTUS 1-2-3 spreadsheet template containing the model.



| REVENUE SOURCES FISCAL YEAR | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| SOURCES | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | TOTAL | |
| GENERAL | | | | | | | |
| State Appro | 15,109,700 | 15,347,500 | 15,363,800 | 16,548,800 | 17,062,100 | 79,431,900 | |
| Local Prop Tax | | | | | | | |
| Enroll Fees | 7,472,516 | 8,285,699 | 8,900,535 | 10,012,230 | 10,222,611 | 44,893,591 | |
| TOTAL | 22,582,216 | 23,633,199 | 24,264,335 | 26,561,030 | 27,284,711 | 124,325,491 | |
| FEDERAL | 28,752 | 48,741 | 72,487 | 71,761 | 65,828 | 287,569 | |
| OTHER STATE | 13,364 | 12,150 | | 5,500 | 7,525 | 38,539 | |
| COUNTY | | | | | | | |
| LOCAL | 794,276 | 859,020 | 798,174 | 966,165 | 1,133,371 | 4,551,006 | |
| OTHER LOCAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| SPECIAL REVENUE | | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL | 765,887 | 953,305 | 1,089,304 | 1,087,330 | 943,197 | 4,839,023 | |
| STATE | 3,078,069 | 281,054 | 172,039 | 209,100 | 418,835 | 4,159,097 | |
| LOCAL | 1,363,398 | 1,014,556 | 875,319 | 720,967 | 583,995 | 4,558,235 | |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| STUDENT FINANCIAL AID | | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL | 5,910,754 | 6,310,163 | 6,803,033 | 7,012,031 | 6,714,649 | 32,750,630 | |
| STATE | 533,603 | 466,523 | 497,095 | 684,317 | 739,589 | 2,921,127 | |
| LOCAL | 371,611 | 472,231 | 811,759 | 1,270,276 | 741,882 | 3,667,759 | |
| OTHER | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 35,441,930 | 34,050,942 | 35,383,545 | 38,588,477 | 38,633,582 | 182,098,476 | |
| LOCAL | 10,001,801 | 10,631,506 | 11,385,787 | 12,969,638 | 12,681,859 | 57,670,591 | |
| NON-LOCAL | 25,440,129 | 23,419,436 | 23,997,758 | 25,618,839 | 25,951,723 | 124,427,885 | |
| LOCAL % | 28.2% | 31.2% | 32.2% | 33.6% | 32.8% | 31.6% | |
| NON-LOCAL % | 71.8% | 68.8% | 67.8% | 66.4% | 67.2% | 68.4% | |

| EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--|--|
| DATA | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | TOTAL | | |
| WAGES | 15,145,883 | 15,807,808 | 15,779,822 | 16,724,534 | 16,951,133 | 80,409,180 | | |
| NON-SAL EXPEN | 6,996,179 | 7,078,738 | 7,174,011 | 8,231,320 | 9,997,737 | 39,477,985 | | |
| CAPITAL EXPEN | 4,760,286 | 2,014,883 | 2,047,445 | 3,149,029 | 2,076,178 | 14,047,821 | | |
| STU FIN AID | 6,815,968 | 7,248,917 | 8,111,887 | 8,966,624 | 8,196,120 | 39,339,516 | | |
| Net Wages | 11,359,412 | 11,855,856 | 11,834,867 | 12,543,401 | 12,713,350 | 60,306,885 | | |
| Non-salary, Local | 5,771,848 | 5,839,959 | 5,918,559 | 6,790,839 | 8,248,133 | 32,569,338 | | |
| Capital, Local | 3,927,236 | 1,662,278 | 1,689,142 | 2,597,949 | 1,712,847 | 11,589,452 | | |
| FT Jobs | 415 | 391 | 401 | 406 | 434 | 2,047 | | |
| Non-local Revenue % | 71.8% | 68.8% | 67.8% | 66.4% | 67.2% | 68.4% | | |
| Expenditures | 27,874,464 | 26,607,010 | 27,554,455 | 30,898,812 | 30,870,450 | 143,805,191 | | |
| Expenditures (NEW) | 21.931.704 | 20,562,958 | 21.298.187 | 23.527.375 | 23.427.375 | 110.747.598 | | |



For the five-year period, \$124.4 million in non-local revenues was brought into the service area, along with \$57.7 million in local revenues. The five-year average was 68.4 percent nonlocal and 31.6 percent local revenues. It should be noted that the percentage of non-local revenues declined from 71.8% to 67.2% over the five years, with a corresponding increase in local revenue percentages. This trend reflects the state's decreased funding of higher education and the resulting increases in student fees.

RESULTS

Business Volume Impact

The local business volume impact generated by Pellissippi State expenditures is shown below:

| BUSINESS VOLUME | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | TOTAL | |
| BUSINESS VOLUME BUSINESS VOLUME (NEW) | | 39,024,249 30,704,385 | 37,249,814 28,788,141 | 38,576,237 29.817,462 | 43,258,337 32,938,325 | 43,218,629 32,798,324 | 201,327,267 155,046,637 | |

The business volume impact of <u>total</u> college expenditures ranged from \$37.2 million to \$43.3 million, with a five-year total of \$201.3 million. The impact of <u>external</u> or "new" college funds ranged from \$28.8 million to \$32.9 million, with a five-year total of \$155.0 million. Figure 3 graphs the relationship between local revenues and total business volume.

Employment Impact

The local employment impact in terms of full-time jobs created by Pellissippi State expenditures is shown on the next page:



| EMPLOYMENT IMPACT | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|--|--|
| | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | TOTAL | | |
| EMPLOYMENT | 2,923.70 | 2,785.63 | 2,880.90 | 3,186.89 | 3,212.34 | 14,989 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT (NEW) | 2,271.74 | 2,119.59 | 2,188.80 | 2.387.01 | 2.400.00 | 11,367 | | |

Pellissippi State's own full-time (FT) jobs ranged from 391 to 434 during this period, yet the total annual employment created by college expenditures ranged from 2,786 to 3,212. The number of jobs created annually by external or "new" funds ranged from 2,120 to 2,400. Figure 4 graphs the relationship between the College's FT jobs and both total and "new" FT jobs generated by the College's presence.

Individual Income Impact

The local impact of Pellissippi State's expenditures on personal income is calculated using two different multipliers to produce a range of impact, shown below as Type I and Type II. The Type I multiplier is the more conservative measure.

| INCOME IMPACT | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--|--|
| | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | TOTAL | | |
| TYPE I | 39,118,061 | 36,727,777 | 38,303,174 | 43,391,607 | 43,242,216 | 200,782,835 | | |
| TYPE II | 43,440,090 | 41,238,693 | 42,806,104 | 48,164,120 | 48,079,392 | 223,728,399 | | |
| TYPE I (NEW) | 31,251,459 | 28,993,581 | 30,283,290 | 33,778,448 | 33,485,196 | 157,791,974 | | |
| TYPE II (NEW) | 34,353,801 | 32,096,083 | 33,337,259 | 36,946.913 | 36.734.520 | 173,468,575 | | |

The total impact of college expenditures on personal income, using the more conservative indicator, ranged from \$36.7 million to \$43.4 million, with a five-year total of \$200.8 million. The impact of external or "new" funds ranged from \$29.0 million to \$33.8 million, with a five-year total of \$157.8 million. Figure 3 also graphs the relationship between local revenues and total personal income.



In summary, the combined five-year direct economic impact on the community represents over \$402 million, or an average of \$80.4 million per year. Of this amount, \$312.8 million, or over \$62 million per year, was due to the infusion of "new", external/non-local revenues. This impact would likely not have occurred without the presence of Pellissippi State in the area.

It is significant that for every \$1.00 of local revenues coming to Pellissippi State, there was \$3.49 of local business volume and from \$3.48 to \$3.88 of individual income generated, for a total investment return of \$6.97 to \$7.37 on the local dollar!

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this economic impact study clearly demonstrate that Pellissippi State Technical Community College is a major contributor to the economic base of Knox and Blount Counties. In addition to the more implicit impact of a community college on the improved productivity and quality of life achieved through increased education, the explicit economic impact is significant. This economic impact is expressed in terms of jobs created, business volume generated and personal income earned.

As Pellissippi State continues to grow in enrollment and/or budget, its economic impact on the Knoxville metropolitan area will increase similarly. The College has clearly become a major partner and force in the economic vitality of the Knoxville metropolitan area.



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PSTCC HISTORICAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT

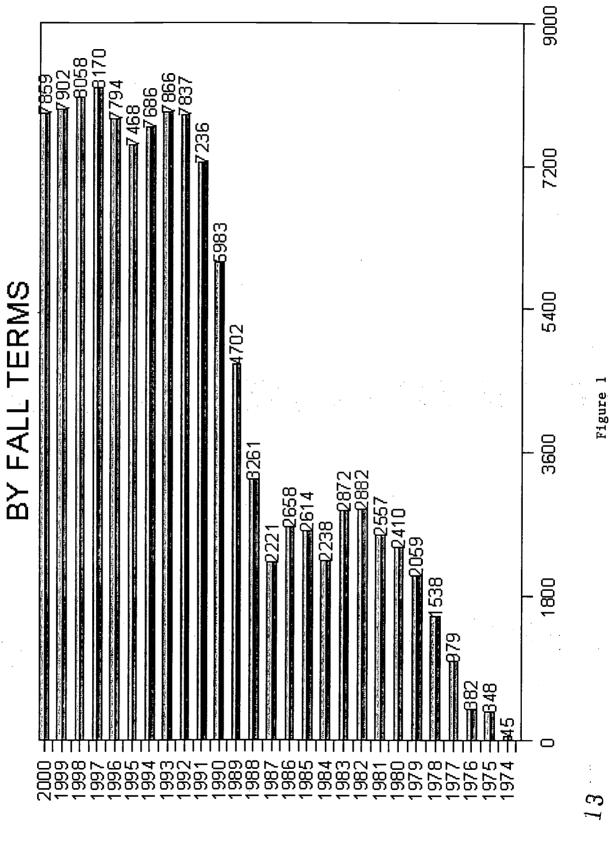
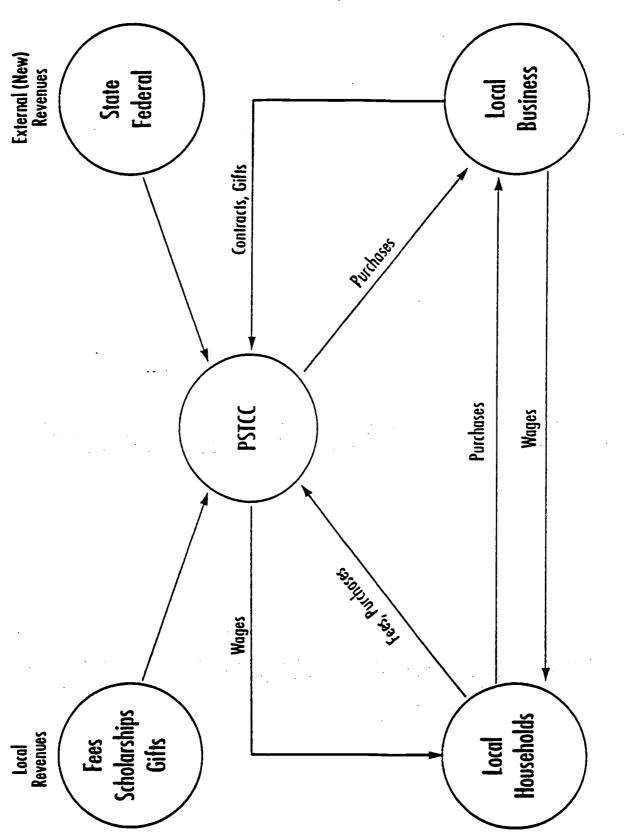




Figure 2

Circular Cash Flow Model





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ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS Local Revenue/Total Impact

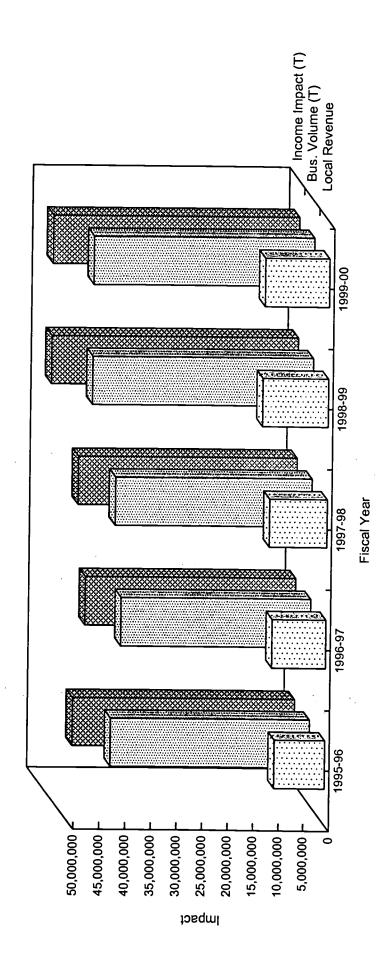


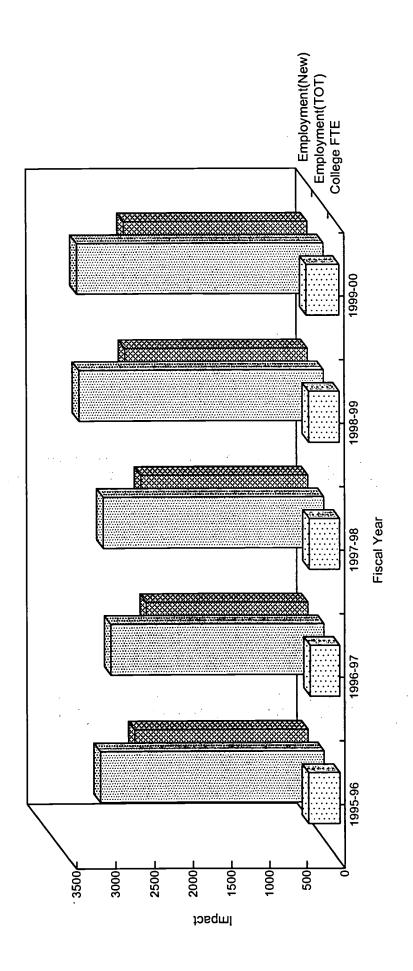
Figure 3

☐ Local Revenue ☐ Bus. Volume (T) ☐ Income Impact (T)

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ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS Employment Impact



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College FTE Employment(TOT) BEmployment(New)







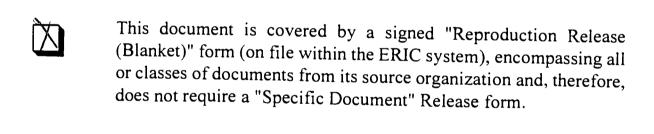
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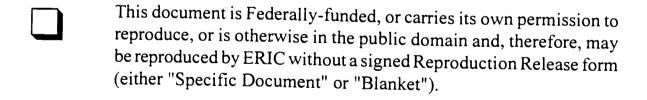
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